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Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Released February 10, 1944

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The abnormal weather during recent months particularly the dry weather that has persisted over large areas, has been causing some uneasiness regarding crop prospects but, in recent weeks, there has been great improvement in some of the dry areas. Prospects now appear definitely subnormal only from eastern portions of Wyoming and Montana westward, where more rain or snow is urgently needed to insure adequate moisture for dry land crops and for most irrigated areas.

West of the Rocky Mountains the fall and early winter months were dry. Rains in early February were fairly heavy in parts of California. Farther north they were helpful but were not sufficient to offset the lack of the usual rains during recent months. It is by no means too late for spring rains to supply the moisture needed for good crops as they did in 1937, but farmers are apprehensive of low returns if the dry weather which has persisted through January continues into the spring, as has happened in several past seasons. Except in the southern half of Colorado there is an unusually light snow pack in the mountains to supply water for irrigation. Unless conditions change materially, local shortages of water are likely to be troublesome.

In the Great Plains States the recent improvement in moisture conditions has been outstanding. Large areas of Nebraska and South Dakota that were critically dry had one of the heaviest January snowfalls on record, much of it falling on unfrozen ground. There is still a need for more subsoil moisture but conditions are now favorable for seeding spring crops and for starting early grass. In Kansas and the Southwestern Wheat Belt, the rains and snows of January have materially changed the outlook. In western Kansas much wheat had not sprouted before these rains.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
February 1, 1944BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
February 10, 1944
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

In Oklahoma, wheat which had made little growth is now beginning to provide some pasturage, relieving the tight feed situation. The unusual rain does not offset the lack of rain last fall but it meets current needs and may permit further improvement.

In Montana, Wyoming, and parts of North Dakota, the fall drought has not been broken. From Wyoming it is reported that the prospective supply of water for irrigation now in snowpack and reservoirs is only about half as much as was in sight at this time last year. Late snows and spring rains could still restore normal prospects, but there is little basis for optimism at the present time.

In an area including the central and eastern portions of the Corn Belt, most of Minnesota, northern Missouri, Kentucky and most of Tennessee the fall and winter rainfall has been abnormally light. Several States have had the lowest precipitation on record for the period, November 1 to February 1. Large areas which usually have a protecting snow blanket at this season are now bare. Warm weather has started growth of winter grain and fruit buds farther north than usual. Spring plowing is general in some southern areas and there are scattered reports of plowing in northern States. Up to this time, damage from winterkilling and the drought is not apparent and is probably light. In places, fruit buds are reported advanced enough to be vulnerable if severe cold weather comes. Many fear damage to winter grains, clover and grasses if there is no snow. It is also obvious that the whole area could suffer if the dry winter is followed by a dry spring, as happened in 1934, but over most of the area normal rainfall through the spring months would be adequate for good crop yields.

On the whole, prospects appear a little better than average on the eastern side of the Corn Belt where fall and winter rains are usually too heavy for best results, and perhaps slightly below average in Minnesota and some other States less often troubled by too much rain. In the Northeast there is the usual snow cover and weather conditions are about normal. In the South from eastern Texas to the Carolinas the fall drought has been relieved and work is now going ahead about as usual.

CITRUS FRUITS: United States production of oranges (not including tangerines) during the 1943-44 season is indicated to be 96,704,000 boxes--14 percent more than the large crop of 1942-43 and 16 percent more than in 1941-42. If realized, this will be the largest total orange crop of record. Production of early and midseason oranges in Florida and California is estimated at 43,944,000 boxes--32 percent more than the crop of 1942-43 and 18 percent more than the 1941-42 crop. The Valencia crop in Florida and California, harvest of which does not usually start until March in Florida and April in California, is now forecast at 48,300,000 boxes--only slightly more than last season but 15 percent more than in 1941-42. Florida tangerine production is now estimated at 3,600,000 boxes, compared with 4,200,000 boxes produced last season and 2,100,000 boxes in 1941-42. Total grapefruit production for the country is indicated to be 49,533,000 boxes--only 2 percent less than the record crop of last season but 23 percent more than produced in 1941-42. The California lemon crop is placed at 14,274,000 boxes. Production in 1942-43 was 14,940,000 boxes and in 1941-42 was 11,720,000 boxes. The Florida lime crop amounted to 190,000 boxes in 1943-44 compared with 175,000 boxes in 1942-43 and 150,000 boxes in 1941-42.

Florida weather during January was generally favorable for development, harvest, and marketing of citrus crops. Citrus crops escaped cold damage although freezing temperatures were recorded in the northern fringe of the citrus belt. Adequate rains fell during the first two weeks of the month but additional moisture was needed by the first of February.

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The Florida crop of early and midseason oranges, harvest of which is well along, is now estimated at 23,000,000 boxes compared with 19,100,000 boxes last season. Production of Valencias is indicated to be 17,500,000 boxes compared with 18,100,000 boxes in 1942-43. The grapefruit crop is estimated at 25,000,000 boxes, which is 2,300,000 boxes less than the record crop of 1942-43. Marketing of Florida grapefruit and oranges continues in volume. Grapefruit canned to February 1 was about $2\frac{1}{2}$ million boxes less than the quantity canned to February 1 last year. Canning operations, however, are expected to increase sharply in volume during February. Supplies of Florida oranges during the rest of the season should be ample. Heavy crops of seedlings and pineapples will be on the market during the next six weeks and after that, the large Valencia crop will be available. The tangerine crop moved early and harvest was more nearly completed by February 1 than usual.

In Texas no damage occurred to citrus trees from the low temperatures of January 8 to 15. A few scattered localities had fruit with stem-end dry cells but the quantity of fruit in this condition was almost negligible. Dry weather prevailed generally over the citrus area during January but shortage of moisture was not serious. Trees are healthy and new wood is in good condition. Texas grapefruit production is estimated at 17,500,000 boxes -- only 10,000 boxes less than last season. Orange production is estimated at 3,300,000 boxes -- 750,000 boxes more than last season. Texas grapefruit processed to February 1 this year was about a million boxes less than to the same date last year. Most of the early and midseason oranges had moved by February and harvest of Valencias was just starting.

Louisiana oranges are estimated at 260,000 boxes compared with 340,000 boxes produced last season. Oranges sized well and quality generally has been good. Most of the crop has been picked.

In the Arizona citrus areas January temperatures were frequently at or near the freezing point, but caused only minor damage to oranges and none to grapefruit. Weather conditions as a whole have been favorable for the development of high quality fruit, both grapefruit and oranges. Grapefruit sizes are running smaller than last year, skins are thinner and fruit is of better shape. Grapefruit production is estimated at 3,900,000 boxes compared with 2,600,000 boxes last season. Orange production is expected to total 900,000 boxes compared with 730,000 boxes in 1942-43. The Valencia crop will be the largest ever harvested.

California weather during January was generally satisfactory for citrus crops. Temperatures were not low enough to be damaging and almost no grove heating was necessary. California navel and miscellaneous oranges are now estimated at 20,944,000 boxes - 47 percent above last season's crop. In the southern counties the set is very heavy and sizes are expected to average considerably smaller than usual. Production of Valencias, most of which are grown in southern counties, is indicated to be 30,800,000 boxes -- about the same as the 1942-43 crop of 30,055,000 boxes. In the Desert Valleys of California, grapefruit production is expected to total 1,316,000 boxes -- 5 percent more than last season. In areas other than the Desert Valleys the crop is estimated to be 1,817,000 boxes, the same as in 1942-43.

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CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average 1932-41	1941	1942	Indicated 1943
	Thousand boxes			

ORANGES:

California, all	40,508	52,155	44,296	51,744
Navel & Miscellaneous 2/	16,731	21,974	14,241	20,944
Valencias	23,777	30,181	30,055	30,800
Florida, all	21,620	27,200	37,200	40,500
Early and Midseason	3/13,228	15,200	19,100	23,000
Valencias	3/ 9,183	12,000	18,100	17,500
Texas, all 2/	1,630	2,850	2,550	3,300
Arizona, all 2/	350	660	730	900
Louisiana, all 2/	266	192	340	260
5 States 4/	64,374	83,057	85,116	96,704

TANGERINES:

Florida	2,390	2,100	4,200	3,600
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All Oranges & Tangerines:

5 States 4/	66,764	85,157	89,316	100,304
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GRAPEFRUIT:

Florida, all	16,490	19,200	27,300	25,000
Seedless	3/ 5,850	7,700	10,300	11,500
Other	3/11,183	11,500	17,000	13,500
Texas, all	8,785	14,500	17,510	17,500
Arizona, all	2,023	3,380	2,600	3,900
California, all	2,012	3,181	3,071	3,133
Desert Valleys	900	1,343	1,254	1,316
Other	1,112	1,838	1,817	1,817
4 States 4/	29,310	40,261	50,481	49,533

LEMONS:

California 4/	10,146	11,720	14,940	14,274
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LIMES:

Florida 4/	58	150	175	5/190
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1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested and/or eliminated on account of market conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Short-time average. 4/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 5/ December 1 indicated production.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on farms in the United States increased sharply during January and was estimated at 8.6 billion pounds for the month. This was 4 percent above production in December but about 2 percent short of that in January 1943. Unseasonably warm weather over a large part of the country during January speeded the seasonal up-swing of milk production per cow, while the number of milk cows on farms continues above 12 months earlier. At the end of January, milk production appeared to be about equal to that on the same date a year ago, but recent storms may have held down early February production in some areas.

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES
1937-41 AVERAGE, 1942, 1943, AND 1944

Month	Monthly total			Daily average per capita					
	: Average:		: % of : previous		: Average:		:		
	1937-41:	1942	1943	1944	year	1937-41:	1942	1943	1944
			Million pounds	Percent			Pounds		
January	7,767	8,739	8,773	8,634	98	1.92	2.10	2.09	2.03
December	7,802	8,473	8,277		98	1.91	2.02	1.95	

In herds kept by crop correspondents, milk production per cow on February 1 averaged 13.14 pounds compared with 12.15 pounds on January 1, and 13.31 pounds on February 1 a year ago. In all regions except the West the increase during January was much sharper than a year ago. However, production per cow on February 1 was still less than on the same date of 1943 in all regions except the South Atlantic. The North Atlantic States, with production per cow down 4 percent, showed the greatest decrease from last year. Production per cow on February 1 this year was above the 10-year (1933-42) average in all regions, ranging from 1 percent higher in the North Atlantic States to more than 10 percent higher in the West North Central and South Atlantic regions.

The percentage of milk cows reported milked turned up slightly during January in contrast to a normal slight decline for the month. The percentage milked which now appears to have passed the seasonal low point, was still at a very low level in comparison with recent years. In all regions the February 1 percent of cows milked was the lowest for that date since 1938, and in the country as a whole was the lowest in a decade.

GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS

On February 1, milk cows were not receiving as much grain and concentrates per head as in either of the past two years, but in comparison with February 1 of earlier years feeding was rather liberal. Despite numerous reports of feed shortages, milk cows in the Atlantic Coast regions and Western States were receiving only slightly less grain and concentrates per head than a year ago, and the rate of feeding was close to the highest level in 12 years of record. The heavy rate of feeding in this area may partly reflect the limited protein content of mixed feeds available and poor quality of roughage. In the central parts of the country, where January weather was unusually mild, the rate of concentrate feeding on February 1 was down rather sharply from a year earlier. In the West North Central group of States where cream is the major dairy product sold and the butterfat-feed price ratio are below long-time average, the quantity of grain fed per cow was down 13 percent from the unusually heavy rate on February 1, 1943. States of this area showing the sharpest declines were those on the fringe of the Corn Belt where small grains make up an important part of the concentrate ration fed to milk cows. In the South Central region where some localities were short of feed because of the fall drought the quantity of grain fed per cow was down 11 percent from last February 1. For the country as a whole, crop correspondents' herds were fed a daily average of 5.23 pounds of grain and concentrates per milk cow on February 1 this year compared with 5.70 pounds on that date in 1943 and a 1933-42 average for February 1 of 4.62 pounds.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	Milk produced per milk cow 2/	"Grain" fed per milk cow 3/	Pounds		
			Feb. 1 av.	Feb. 1	Feb. 1 av.
Division	1933-42	1943	1944	1933-42	1943
Me.	12.3	12.2	12.6	4.6	4.7
N.H.	14.3	15.4	14.6	4.6	5.5
Vt.	13.4	13.5	13.4	4.4	5.3
Mass.	17.2	17.0	16.8	6.3	7.1
Conn.	16.9	17.4	17.4	5.8	6.0
N.Y.	15.8	17.4	16.3	5.2	6.0
N.J.	19.4	19.8	18.5	7.9	8.7
Pa.	15.8	16.3	16.0	6.1	7.2
N. ATL.	15.80	16.61	15.93	5.5	6.4
Ohio	13.9	14.5	14.4	6.0	6.8
Ind.	12.5	13.4	13.8	5.9	6.2
Ill.	14.1	14.9	15.0	6.5	7.8
Mich.	16.1	16.8	16.3	5.2	6.5
Wis.	15.2	16.8	16.7	4.4	5.9
E. N. CENT.	14.58	15.84	15.73	5.4	6.5
Minn.	16.2	17.8	17.1	4.6	6.0
Iowa	13.7	15.3	15.0	6.4	7.7
Mo.	8.2	8.9	10.0	4.4	5.0
N. Dak.	11.0	12.5	12.7	3.2	5.7
S. Dak.	10.4	10.9	11.4	3.0	4.9
Nebr.	12.2	13.6	13.8	3.9	5.6
Kans.	12.7	13.8	13.8	4.2	6.2
W. N. CENT.	12.36	13.83	13.62	4.6	6.1
Md.	13.5	14.4	14.1	6.0	6.7
Va.	9.5	10.1	10.9	4.6	5.2
W. Va.	8.4	8.6	9.2	3.8	4.3
N. C.	9.8	10.8	10.8	4.6	5.0
S. C.	9.2	10.0	10.0	3.8	3.7
Ga.	7.9	8.2	8.3	3.3	3.5
S. ATL.	9.72	10.38	10.79	4.4	4.8
Ky.	9.0	9.3	9.3	5.8	6.6
Tenn.	7.9	9.0	8.9	4.7	5.3
Ala.	7.2	7.9	7.9	4.1	4.9
Miss.	5.6	6.2	6.3	3.4	4.5
Ark.	6.5	6.5	6.7	3.5	3.9
Okla.	8.9	8.4	8.8	3.6	4.4
Tex.	7.7	7.3	7.0	3.4	4.4
S. CENT.	7.68	7.95	7.89	3.9	4.7
Mont.	12.0	13.8	13.8	3.1	4.2
Idaho	15.2	15.4	15.5	2.4	3.4
Wyo.	11.3	13.4	13.9	2.2	3.2
Colo.	12.7	15.0	13.0	3.1	4.5
Wash.	15.1	14.8	14.8	4.3	5.3
Oreg.	13.3	12.8	12.0	3.5	4.3
Calif.	16.4	15.8	16.2	3.1	4.4
WEST.	13.88	14.47	14.35	3.2	4.3
U. S.	12.35	13.31	13.14	4.62	5.70

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from Crop and Special Dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions, and U.S. are based on returns from Crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately. 2/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. 3/ Averages per cow computed from reported "Pounds of grain, milk feeds, and concentrates fed yesterday to milk cows on your farm (or ranch)."

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as of
February 1, 1944BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
February 10, 1944.
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION

Hens and pullets on farms laid 4,436,000,000 eggs in January. This was the largest January egg production of record -- 17 percent above the previous high in January last year and 82 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) average. Egg production reached new high levels in all parts of the country with increases above January last year of from 4 percent in the South Atlantic to 32 percent in the West North Central States.

Unusually favorable weather was conducive to a rapid rise in the rate of lay during January, which greatly exceeded the average seasonal rise. The rate of egg production per layer during January was 9.97 eggs, compared with 8.97 eggs a year ago and 7.32 eggs for the 10-year average. The rate of lay was at record levels in all parts of the country except the South Atlantic and South Central States, where it was below last year's rate. In the North Central States layers attained a rate of lay on February 1, not usually reached until March 1.

Farm flocks averaged 445,054,000 layers in January, the largest number on record for the month -- 5 percent above a year ago and 34 percent above the 10-year average. Numbers of layers were at peak levels in all parts of the country except the West, where they were the largest since 1931.

The number of pullets not yet of laying age in farm flocks on February 1 is estimated at 37,718,000 -- 4 percent less than the record number of a year earlier but 7 percent above the number on February 1, 1942. Increases over a year ago were 3 percent in the West and 2 percent in the South Atlantic States. Decreases were 1 percent in the South Central, 4 percent in the East North Central, and 13 percent in the West North Central States. There was no change in the North Atlantic States.

PULLETS NOT YET OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS FEBRUARY 1
(Thousands)

Year	North	E. North	W. North	South	South	United	
	Atlantic	Central	Central	Atlantic	Central	Western	States
1942 1/	2,799	5,178	8,842	5,038	10,052	3,192	35,101
1943 1/	3,100	5,436	10,201	5,745	11,417	3,261	39,160
1944	3,087	5,236	8,851	5,848	11,328	3,368	37,718
1/ Revised.							

BABY CHICK PURCHASES SMALLER THIS YEAR

Crop correspondents on February 1 reported their intentions to purchase 17 percent fewer baby chicks (including custom-hatched chicks) this year than they bought in 1943. Some difference between intentions and actual purchase is to be expected. This difference will depend on egg prices during the hatching season and the egg-feed and chicken-feed price relationships. The January 15 price of eggs was 11 percent lower than a year earlier. The price of poultry feed is about 25 percent higher than a year ago.

Farmers' purchases of baby chicks in 1943 exceeded their February intentions by 2 percent, in 1942 by 5 percent. The smallest intended decrease in baby chick purchases is 12 percent in the South Atlantic and East South Central regions. The greatest decrease is 29 percent in the Pacific Coast States. Farmers reported that 77.4 percent of their chick purchases last year were straight run chicks, 17.2 percent were pullet chicks and 5.4 percent cockerels. Their intentions this year are to buy 75.7 percent straight run chicks, 20.1 percent pullets and 4.2 percent cockerels. Baby chick purchases in the more commercialized areas of the New England and Pacific Coast States are expected to be 39 and 37 percent sexed pullets respectively.

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3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)INTENDED PURCHASES OF BABY CHICKS IN 1944
(Based upon reports from crop correspondents)

Geographic areas	Intended purchases:		Percent of total				
	as a % of: Baby chicks bought in 1943; Baby chicks intended in 1944		1943 purchases: Straight: Pullet: Cockerel: Straight: Pullet: Cockerel				
	chicks	run	chicks	chicks	run	chicks	chicks
New England	80	58	32	10	52	39	9
Middle Atlantic	74	73	18	9	70	23	7
E. N. Central	84	76	20	4	74	22	4
W. N. Central	87	80	15	5	79	17	4
South Atlantic	88	83	13	4	83	13	4
E. S. Central	88	80	15	5	82	14	4
W. S. Central	80	80	15	5	78	18	4
Rocky Mountain	79	76	17	7	73	22	5
Pacific Coast	71	70	26	4	60	37	3
United States	83.4	77.4	17.2	5.4	75.7	20.1	4.2

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-January averaged 34.6 cents per dozen, compared with 44.9 cents a month ago, 39.0 cents a year ago and 22.0 cents the 10-year (1933-42) average. Egg prices declined 10.3 cents during the month or 23 percent, compared with a decline of only 2 percent last year and a 10-year average decline of 19 percent.

Chicken prices declined one-half cent during the month ended January 15, compared with an increase of 1.6 cents during the month last year, and a 10-year average seasonal increase of 0.5 cents. On January 15, chicken prices averaged 23.9 cents per pound live weight, compared with 22.1 cents a year earlier and 13.4 cents for the 10-year average.

Turkey prices declined 3 percent during the month ended January 15, compared with a decline of 2 percent a year earlier, and a 10-year average decline of 2 percent. Mid-month January turkey prices averaged 32.4 cents per pound live weight, compared with 29.2 cents a year ago and 15.8 cents for the 10-year average.

The average cost of feed in a United States farm poultry ration advanced about 1 percent during the month ended January 15, compared with an advance of 7 percent last year and a 10-year average seasonal increase of 4 percent.

The egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships on January 15 were considerably less favorable than a year earlier. The egg-feed and chicken-feed ratios were also less favorable than the 10-year average but the turkey-feed ratio was more favorable.

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JANUARY EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on hand during January	Eggs per 100 layers	Total eggs produced		
			Division	Jan. to Dec., incl.	1943 1/1944
Me.	2,264	2,334	1,491	1,587	34
N.H.	1,911	2,077	1,451	1,606	28
Vt.	956	1,044	1,466	1,531	14
Mass.	4,680	4,917	1,531	1,618	72
R.I.	440	458	1,479	1,513	7
Conn.	2,653	2,835	1,463	1,476	39
N.Y.	13,914	14,370	1,252	1,423	174
N.J.	6,492	6,950	1,224	1,265	79
Pa.	18,794	19,384	1,184	1,221	223
N.Atl.	52,104	54,369	1,286	1,368	670
Ohio	20,298	21,080	998	1,125	203
Ind.	14,576	14,714	976	1,119	142
Ill.	21,482	22,497	831	998	179
Mich.	11,864	12,703	1,011	1,153	120
Wis.	16,113	17,234	1,141	1,221	184
E.N.CENT.	84,333	88,228	982	1,114	828
Minn.	25,284	26,947	1,060	1,231	268
Iowa	32,068	34,578	769	1,004	247
Mo.	23,094	24,120	738	336	170
N.Dak.	5,670	5,731	564	887	32
S.Dak.	8,552	9,187	592	846	51
Nebr.	14,846	15,694	849	1,023	126
Kans.	16,866	17,440	859	1,011	145
W.N.CENT.	126,380	133,697	822	1,025	1,039
Del.	918	943	1,020	1,060	9
Md.	3,200	3,356	1,004	1,017	32
Va.	8,034	8,459	955	936	77
W.Va.	4,020	4,050	936	955	38
N.C.	9,116	10,086	636	580	58
S.C.	3,374	3,672	521	552	18
Ga.	6,865	7,062	589	589	40
Fla.	1,840	1,864	837	852	15
S.ATL.	37,367	39,492	768	755	287
Ky.	10,864	10,785	781	852	85
Tenn.	10,147	10,705	713	756	72
Ala.	6,874	7,369	580	546	40
Miss.	6,664	7,386	533	490	36
Ark.	7,586	8,076	440	446	33
La.	3,941	4,324	490	431	19
Okla.	12,588	13,069	856	880	108
Tex.	28,084	30,190	713	670	200
S.CENT.	86,748	91,904	684	676	593
Mont.	2,096	2,125	744	908	16
Idaho	2,248	2,452	949	1,042	21
Wyo.	806	858	899	918	7
Colo.	3,862	4,152	815	828	31
N.Mex.	1,291	1,258	800	806	10
Ariz.	552	546	1,029	1,175	6
Utah	2,144	2,400	1,184	1,066	25
Nev.	250	279	1,215	1,097	3
Wash.	6,097	5,838	1,311	1,324	80
Oreg.	3,419	3,402	1,172	1,215	40
Calif.	14,034	14,054	1,026	1,206	144
WEST.	36,799	37,364	1,041	1,121	383
C.S.	423,731	445,054	897	997	3,800

1/ Revised.

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